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Europe

SINKING OF THE S.S. "ROBIN MOOR" BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

[Released to the press June 21]

The following note has been sent by the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to the German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr Hans Thomsen:

"JUNE 20, 1941.

"SIR:

"I am directed by the President of the United States to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of a message addressed today by the President to the Congress of the United States.

"Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

SUMNER WELLES"

[Enclosure: Released by the White House June 20]

"TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

"I am under the necessity of bringing to the attention of the Congress the ruthless sinking by a German submarine on May 21 of an American ship, the *Robin Moor*, in the south Atlantic Ocean (25°40' West, 6°10' North) while the vessel was on the high seas en route to South Africa.

"According to the formal depositions of survivors the vessel was sunk within 30 minutes from the time of the first warning given by the Commander of the submarine to an officer of the *Robin Moor*.

"The submarine did not display its flag, and the Commander did not announce its nationality.

"The *Robin Moor* was sunk without provision for the safety of the passengers and crew.

"It was sunk despite the fact that its American nationality was admittedly known to the Commander of the submarine and that its nationality was likewise clearly indicated by the flag and other markings.

"The sinking of this American ship by a German submarine flagrantly violated the right of United States vessels freely to navigate the seas subject only to a belligerent right accepted under international law. This belligerent right, as is known to the German Government, does not include the right deliberately to sink a merchant vessel, leaving the passengers and crew to the mercies of the elements. On the contrary the belligerent is required to place the passengers and crew in places of safety.

"The passengers and crew of the *Robin Moor* were left afloat in small lifeboats from approximately two to three weeks when they were accidentally discovered and rescued by friendly vessels. This chance rescue does not lessen the brutality of casting the boats adrift in mid-ocean.

"The total disregard shown for the most elementary principles of international law and of humanity brands the sinking of the *Robin Moor* as the act of an international outlaw.

"The Government of the United States holds Germany responsible for the outrageous and indefensible sinking of the *Robin Moor*. Full reparation for the losses and damages suffered by American nationals will be expected from the German Government.

"Our Government believes that freedom from cruelty and inhuman treatment is a natural right. It is not a grace to be given or withheld at the will of those temporarily in a position to exert force over defenseless people.

"Were this incident capable of being regarded apart from a more general background, its implications might be less serious—but it must be interpreted in the light of a declared and actively pursued policy of frightfulness and intimidation which has been used by the German Reich as an instrument of international policy.

"The present leaders of the German Reich have not hesitated to engage in acts of cruelty and many other forms of terror against the innocent and the helpless in other countries, apparently in the belief that methods of terrorism will lead to a state of affairs permitting the German Reich to exact acquiescence from the nations victimized.

"This Government can only assume that the Government of the German Reich hopes through the commission of such infamous acts of cruelty to helpless and innocent men, women, and children to intimidate the United States and other nations into a course of non-resistance to German plans for universal conquest—a conquest based upon lawlessness and terror on land and piracy on the sea.

"Such methods are fully in keeping with the methods of terrorism hitherto employed by the present leaders of the German Reich in the policy which they have pursued toward many other nations subsequently victimized.

"The Government of the German Reich may however be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in the plans for world-domination which the present leaders of Germany may have.

"We are warranted in considering whether the case of the *Robin Moor* is not a step in a campaign against the United States analogous to campaigns against other nations. We cannot place reliance on official declarations to the contrary.

"Like statements, declarations, and even solemn pledges have been forthcoming in re-

spect of many nations, commencing with the statement that the Government of the German Reich considered its territorial aspirations satisfied when it seized Austria by force. Evidence that the Government of the German Reich continues to plan further conquest and domination is convincing, and, indeed, scarcely disputed.

"Viewed in the light of the circumstances the sinking of the *Robin Moor* becomes a disclosure of policy as well as an example of method. Heretofore, lawless acts of violence have been preludes to schemes of land conquest. This one appears to be a first step in assertion of the supreme purpose of the German Reich to seize control of the high seas, the conquest of Great Britain being an indispensable part of that seizure.

"Its general purpose would appear to be to drive American commerce from the ocean wherever such commerce was considered a disadvantage to German designs; and its specific purpose would appear to be interruption of our trade with all friendly countries.

"We must take it that notice has now been served upon us that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas can consider itself immune from acts of piracy. Notice is served on us, in effect, that the German Reich proposes so to intimidate the United States that we would be dissuaded from carrying out our chosen policy of helping Britain to survive.

"In brief, we must take the sinking of the *Robin Moor* as a warning to the United States not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent.

"Were we to yield on this we would inevitably submit to world-domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich.

"We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

"June 20, 1941."

[Released to the press June 16]

The Department announced on June 16 that the American Consul at Capetown, Mr. James Orr Denby, has communicated with the De-

partment to the effect that he has been informed of the arrival in Capetown the afternoon of June 16 of 35 survivors of the *Robin Moor* on board a British vessel.

CLOSING OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press June 16]

The following note from the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, was sent to the German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr Hans Thomsen:

"JUNE 16, 1941.

"SIR:

"It has come to the knowledge of this Government that agencies of the German Reich in this country, including German consular establishments, have been engaged in activities wholly outside the scope of their legitimate duties. These activities have been of an improper and unwarranted character. They render the continued presence in the United States of those agencies and consular establishments inimical to the welfare of this country.

"I am directed by the President to request that the German Government remove from United States territory all German nationals in anywise connected with the German Library of Information in New York, the German Railway and Tourists Agencies, and the Trans-Ocean News Service, and that each of these organizations and their affiliates shall be promptly closed.

"I am also directed to request that all German consular officers, agents, clerks, and employees thereof of German nationality shall be removed from American territory and that the consular establishments likewise be promptly closed.

"It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 10.¹

"Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

SUMNER WELLES"

[Released to the press June 21]

The following note has been sent by the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to the Italian Ambassador, Don Ascanio dei principi Colonna:

"JUNE 20, 1941.

"EXCELLENCY:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the President has directed me to request that the Italian Government promptly close all Italian consular establishments within United States territory and remove therefrom all Italian consular officers, agents, clerks and employees of Italian nationality. In the opinion of the Government of the United States it is obvious that the continued functioning of Italian consular establishments in territory of the United States would serve no desirable purpose.

"I am likewise directed to request the closing of all agencies in this country connected with the Italian Government, together with the cessation of their activities, and, furthermore, the removal of all Italian nationals in any way connected with organizations of the Italian Government in the United States, with the exception of its duly accredited representation in Washington.

"It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 15, 1941.

"Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

SUMNER WELLES"

¹ Officials and employees of German nationality in the United States, other than those in the Embassy in Washington, total 171.

American Republics

COOPERATION WITH OUR NEIGHBORS

ADDRESS BY RAYMOND H. GEIST¹

[Released to the press June 17]

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is an honor to participate in the opening of this Exposition which you have dedicated to the Americas and to the task of creating a common feeling of good-will and *esprit de corps* among the nations of this hemisphere. It is a tribute to the citizens of Weehawken and the leaders of this city that you are willing to devote your energies not only to fostering civic progress in your own community but to turn your attention to all the countries of these continents and, as has been announced, send greetings "to the Americas, all the way from the northernmost tip of Alaska to the southernmost part of South America; from the Aleutian Islands to Cape Horn". By creating this Exposition you give reality to an effort commonly made by the citizens of this city to foster good-will and knit together closer bonds of our country with the Pan American nations. I congratulate you upon this undertaking and applaud you for the vision you manifest.

Today the greatest civilization in the world is established in these continents of the west which we call North and South America. All the riches of the earth are here distributed far and wide throughout the broad expanse of almost limitless territory. We are free peoples. The freedom which we have inherited from our fathers is our most precious possession. It is our common purpose to bequeath that freedom to our children, so safeguarded and strengthened, that they may bequeath it to theirs; and so from generation to generation down the long vista of time.

¹Delivered at the opening of the "Good-Neighbor Nations Exposition" at Weehawken, N. J., June 17, 1941. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

The traditions upon which the culture of the New World is founded have their origins in eras and epochs which have passed and among the nations of the Old World, whose histories have been darkened by devastating conflicts and where millions have suffered and are again suffering the horrors of war. From the scenes of those age-old struggles our forefathers came to found a New World, where success in the quest for happiness and well-being was assured. They came not with any hatred in their hearts for the lands that they had left; but, inspired by a hope that life in the Americas would be worthwhile, they sought to establish better homes for themselves and their posterity. The millions who live in these continents today have realized much of the better life they sought, and the determination that it shall continue is the steady purpose of all. But this purpose can be achieved only by a common and united effort to make Americanism and the future of the Americas the aspiration and motive of every citizen. We in this country are proud to be Americans. Our allegiance to our country and to the American way of life is unshakable. And our loyalty extends further. We welcome the closest ties of friendship and sympathy with the peoples of all the countries in this hemisphere. Our neighbors to the south and our neighbor to the north share with us a common destiny. That destiny is to advance civilization, to make life nobler, and to preserve those institutions upon which well-being depends. It has been the policy of the American people and of the American Government to foster and promote good relations between the nations of the Americas; but never in the history of these continents has this impetus found more common acceptance than now. In international relations, as in human friendships, the value of such ties depends upon the service rendered

and not upon the material advantages which may be obtained. This great Nation of ours with all its wealth and resources, with its manifold actualities and potentialities of leadership, has much to offer fully and honestly to its neighbors. This, I understand, is the purpose of organizing the Good-Neighbor Nations Exposition at Weehawken. In giving intercontinental emphasis to the Pan American ideal, we wish to make our western civilization the product of a common effort in which we all participate and of which we all partake. We are disposed to place at the service of the other nations in North, Central, and South America the vast experience that we have acquired in developing our resources, industries, educational and cultural institutions. We wish to make available to all the processes by which we have raised the standard of living in this country and fostered health among our people. We wish to acquire from our sister republics to the south and from our neighbor to the north those peculiar advantages of civilized life which they have developed by their genius, industry, and talent.

At this particular time in our history, when the impact of world events arouses us to greater effort on behalf of the general health and strength of every individual in our commonwealth, the promotion of closer relations between the countries of this hemisphere in matters of public welfare is most important. The development of new machinery and the technological progress made in this country through research and study, which cost millions of dollars annually and the efforts of thousands of scientists, engineers, and specialists, are advances made for all the nations in this hemisphere and not for the United States alone.

It will ever be the chief concern of mankind, as it was from the beginning of the human race, to develop the art of agriculture and the natural fruits of the soil, as here in New Jersey, the garden state. Those countries of the earth are especially fortunate whose basic industry and commerce have had their origins in the

products of rich and fruitful lands, which have not only provided sustenance for the inhabitants but also surpluses for other peoples living beyond the national borders.

The inventive genius of man during the last hundred years has made such progress that the existence of human life has become revolutionized. And where this process has been to ameliorate the lot of mankind and to make commonly available advantages which previously were reserved for the few or entirely unknown the nations of the earth have been uplifted and advanced definitely to a higher standard. It is fitting too that enterprises which have as their object not alone the furthering of commerce but the advancement of knowledge and technical skill should receive common support.

The Government of the United States has initiated a program of cooperation with the other American republics which has been conceived in the spirit of friendly and neighborly service and designed to make available, wherever it is desired and needed, technical progress and development. The Congress has made appropriations and approved legislation in support of the policy of the United States to further in every practical way the development of cordial and friendly relations with our neighbors to the south. This willingness of the United States to assist its sister republics in the utilization of their resources and the expansion of their industries has met with cordial reception, and considerable progress has been made since the inception of the program. Experts have also been detailed for a limited period to collaborate with governments in South America in an advisory capacity in connection with the development of their resources and the furtherance of their public projects.

In this general program of cooperation with the other nations of this hemisphere probably none will be of more interest than the projects involving the collaboration of the Department of Agriculture. The chief of these is the investigations being carried on and projected in connection with complementary trade. As you

know, in recent years, since the inauguration of the trade-agreements program, which Secretary Hull has so earnestly fostered and promoted, the attention of the American Government has been devoted to every phase of international commercial relations. It has been our concern not only to sell American products and manufactured goods in foreign markets but to buy the products and goods of other countries in this hemisphere as well. The time has come when American merchants must give as much attention, if indeed not more, to the possibilities of buying from other countries as to the opportunities of selling. If our neighbors have resources which are now only partially developed and which we need as normal consumers or users in our industrial processes, we should hasten to assist them in order that the production of such resources increase and that our purchases from them become larger.

We are bound, in view of the gravity of the international situation, to dedicate ourselves to finding a realistic solution of the problems which consequently arise in our economic and trade relations with other countries, particularly with our neighbors in the Americas. We must take a long-range view of these economic problems and endeavor to build up a permanent trade on a complementary basis. We must sell to our neighbors the things which we produce and which they need; and we must buy from them the products which we need and of which they produce more than they need. We can exchange our goods for many products grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken projects which will eventually enable us to obtain an increasing amount of such products from our neighbors in the south. The list of non-competitive products which we can import from Central and South America is constantly increasing, and efforts are being made to expand it still further. One has only to mention woods from the forests of the Amazon and Orinoco, tropical oils, plants, seeds, and fibers. The surveys undertaken by the Department of Agriculture cover investigations and geological studies in soils, climatic factors, plant experimentation

in the tropical areas of the other American republics. Certain of these acts of cooperation, notably that of defense, may be necessary only while our common peace and tranquility are threatened; but in those spheres of collaboration of which the results are permanently beneficial we shall continue to march together after the present turmoil in world affairs has ceased.

Much emphasis has been placed repeatedly upon the obligations of our Government to assist in establishing sound economy and mutually beneficial international trade among the nations of this hemisphere. Our own Government, in collaboration with the other nations of the Americas, is moving as swiftly, as resolutely, and as directly in the solution of all our problems as government can; but business and industry cannot be spectators in this historical and epochal effort! The whole weight of our national strength, marshaled and set in motion under the leadership of our captains of industry and commerce, must move forward to the task. The Government of the United States, through the various departments and independent agencies, is facing these questions not only in our own behalf but with the determination of securing for all the countries in the western world the maximum of prosperity and well-being. Moreover, the loyal cooperation of all the governments concerned is essential to ultimate success. If the long-range program of making all the nations on this side of the Atlantic economically sound and stable is to succeed, there will be required as well the unstinted cooperation of all the financial, industrial, and commercial interests of all the countries in the Americas.

You are today celebrating the friendship existing between the United States and the other nations of the Americas. President Roosevelt announced what is known as the "Good Neighbor Policy" in his inaugural address in 1933 when he used the following words: "In the field of world policy I would dedicate this Nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and re-

spects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors." Furthermore, the President said that the policy of the good neighbor is "a policy which can never be unilateral. In stressing it the American republics appreciate, I am confident, that it is bilateral and multilateral and that the fair-dealing which it implies must be reciprocated."

The good-neighbor policy which the President proclaimed in his first inaugural address eight years ago has inspired the peoples of this hemisphere to work together for those ideals and principles which may be shared and cherished in a great international community such as ours in the western world. In paying a tribute to the statesmen who in this hemisphere have laid the foundations for a lasting peace among us, let me finally quote the words of our great Secretary of State from an address which he made in New York in 1937:

"What a boon to humanity it would be if other groups of nations were, at this crucial

stage in world affairs, to give their plighted faith to a similar undertaking—if they were, in a spirit of peace, unity, and moral consecration, to reassert and revitalize the law of nations, international morality, and treaty obligations, and to pledge solemn observance of the doctrine of the equality, the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, and the liberty of all nations."

DEATH OF CHILEAN DIPLOMAT

[Released to the press June 19]

Upon being informed of the death of Don Augustín Edwards, the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, said:

"I had the privilege of knowing Don Augustín Edwards for many years. He was one of the outstanding statesmen of the New World. I am deeply sorry to learn of his death."

Canada

FORMATION OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press June 17]

The Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America announced on June 17 that they have established joint committees of inquiry to explore the possibility of a greater degree of economic cooperation between Canada and the United States. They will be known as the Joint Economic Committees.

The Committees have been instructed to study and to report to their respective governments on the possibilities of (1) effecting a more economic, more efficient, and more coordinated utilization of the combined resources

of the two countries in the production of defense requirements (to the extent that this is not now being done) and (2) reducing the probable post-war economic dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy in each country is presently undergoing.

It is the common belief of the two governments that such studies and reports should assist the governments and peoples of each country in formulating policies and actions for the better utilization of their productive capacities for the mutually greater welfare of each, both in the present emergency period and after the emergency has passed.

This joint inquiry marks one further step in the implementation of the declaration made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Hyde Park on April 20, 1941.³

The members of the United States Committee will be Mr. William L. Batt, Mr. Harry D. White, Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, and Mr. E. Dana Durand. Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, will sit with the Committee from time to time as occasion may render desirable.

The members of the Canadian Committee will be Mr. R. A. C. Henry, Prof. W. A. Mack-

intosh, Mr. J. G. Bouchard, and Mr. Alex Skelton. Mr. H. L. Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs will sit with the Committee from time to time as occasion may render desirable.

In order that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for External Affairs may be kept closely in touch with the activities of the Committees, Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower has been appointed as liaison officer from the Department of State, and a liaison officer from the Department of External Affairs will shortly be designated.

General

WITHHOLDING OF VISAS TO CERTAIN ALIENS

[Released to the press June 18]

In view of the increasing number of instances known to the Department where persons leaving certain countries in Europe have been permitted to leave only after entering into an obligation to act as agent in the United States for the governments controlling the countries from which they desired to depart, the Department of State on June 5, 1941, telegraphing instructions to diplomatic and consular officers, directed the withholding of visas from aliens having close relatives still residing in certain countries and in territories controlled by these countries. Although each individual application for a visa is to be determined on its own merits it was deemed advisable to withhold visas in all cases in which the visa applicant has

children, parents, spouse, brothers, or sisters still remaining in such territory.

In cases in which, in the Consul's opinion, a visa may be granted without endangering the public safety of the United States to an alien who has some close relative residing in territory controlled by governments which have demonstrated that they have developed practices inimical to our national security, the Consul is instructed to report the facts to the Department for further consideration. A substantial number of meritorious cases have been reported to the Department and have received favorable consideration after a review of all the factors involved in each individual case. Instructions point out that aliens having close relatives in certain territories may receive further consideration on their applications as soon as their relatives have departed from such areas.

³ *Bulletin* of April 26, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 96), pp. 494-495.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press June 18]

In accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941,⁴ the Secretary of State announced that general licenses have been issued, to become effective on July 2, 1941, authorizing the exportation to the following countries of the types of electrical machinery and apparatus listed below when containing mica subject to export control (including the forms, conversions, and derivatives set forth in export-control schedules).

Electric coffee percolators
Electric curling irons
Electric flat-irons
Electric hair-waving machines
Electric light bulbs of over 200 watts
Electric razors
Electric toasters
Electric waffle irons
Fuse plugs
Mica dial or mica-covered compasses
Neon tube electrode sections
Radio mica trimmers
Radio receiving sets, complete
Radio tubes or valves for receiving sets
Radio tube ridges
Radio tube spacers
Rheostats

License No. GDM 1 for Canada
GDM 2 for Great Britain
GDM 3 for Cuba
GDM 4 for Argentina
GDM 5 for Bolivia
GDM 6 for Brazil
GDM 7 for Chile
GDM 8 for Colombia
GDM 9 for Costa Rica
GDM 10 for Curaçao
GDM 11 for Dominican Republic
GDM 12 for Ecuador
GDM 13 for El Salvador
GDM 14 for Guatemala
GDM 15 for Haiti
GDM 16 for Honduras
GDM 17 for Mexico
GDM 18 for Nicaragua
GDM 19 for Panama

License No. GDM 20 for Paraguay
GDM 21 for Peru
GDM 22 for Surinam
GDM 23 for Uruguay
GDM 24 for Venezuela
GDM 26 for Australia
GDM 27 for Bahamas
GDM 28 for Barbados
GDM 29 for Bermuda
GDM 47 for Newfoundland
GDM 48 for New Zealand
GDM 51 for Palestine
GDM 57 for Union of South Africa
GDM 59 for Egypt
GDM 61 for Greenland
GDM 62 for Iceland
GDM 63 for Philippine Islands

[Released to the press June 20]

General licenses have been issued, to become effective July 2, 1941, as follows:

Commodity	Canada	Great Britain	Philippine Islands
Rosin.....	GEJ 1	GEJ 2	GEJ 63
Natural resins, including crude, refined, and modified state.....	GEK 1	GEK 2	GEK 63
Zirconium.....	GFZ 1	GFZ 2	GFZ 63
Bismuth.....	GFO 1	GFO 2	GFO 63
Valves.....	GDN 1	GDN 2	GDN 63

Existing general licenses covering automobile tires will be extended to include solid tires, existing general licenses for the exportation of crude rubber will be extended to include "camelback", existing general licenses for aluminum will be extended to include aluminum salts and compounds and aluminum pigments, and existing general licenses for the exportation of casein will be extended to include casein glue. Existing general licenses for ferroalloys will be extended to include ferrotantalum and ferrozirconium. These extensions become effective July 2, 1941.

The Secretary of State announced on June 17, 1941, that general licenses had been issued, in compliance with a recommendation of the

⁴ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 90), pp. 284-285.

Secretary of War, to facilitate the exportation to the Republic of Panama of certain building materials required by contractors engaged in construction of defense housing for the United States Army, as follows:

Iron and steel, except alloy and stainless:

- License No. GMG 19 for bars
- GMT 19 for sheets
- GMJ 19 for pipe and tube

Brass and bronze:

- License No. GBX 19 for pipe, tube and pipe coils only

The Secretary of State also announced that on June 19, 1941, general licenses were issued authorizing the exportation to Canada of certain additional articles and materials as follows:

- License No. GDA 1 for metal-working machinery for melting or casting
- GDB 1 for metal-working machinery for pressing into form
- GDC 1 for metal-working machinery for cutting or grinding
- GDD 1 for metal-working machinery for welding
- GDE 1 for abrasives and abrasive products
- GDF 1 for plastic molding machines and presses
- ⁵GDG 1 for precision instruments for use in metal-working industries
- GDH 1 for construction, conveying, mining, and quarrying machinery
- GDK 1 for hydraulic pumps
- GDL 1 for tools incorporating industrial diamonds

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of any of the articles and materials enumerated in the above lists to the respective countries named in the lists, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate license number on the shipper's export declaration filed with the collector.

Those articles and materials for which no general licenses have been issued, but which are subject to the requirement of an export license,

⁵ License No. GDG 1 has been amended to include only the items mentioned above.

will continue to require individual licenses for their exportation.

[Released to the press by the White House June 20]

The President announced on June 20 that to meet a threatened shortage of petroleum products in the eastern United States he had directed the Administrator of Export Control to place all petroleum products under control and to permit exports from the eastern seaboard only to the British Empire, Egypt, and the Western Hemisphere, since supplies to these destinations are dependent in part on shipment from eastern ports. Meanwhile a plan will be prepared for the most effective use of tanker facilities available to supply petroleum to the eastern seaboard and the other American republics. Further restriction of shipments of petroleum from the Gulf or Pacific ports of the United States is not contemplated.

[Released to the press June 20]

The Secretary of State issued on June 20 general license No. GEG authorizing the exportation from those ports which are located on the Atlantic coast to any country named in the list under group B,⁶ of those petroleum products listed in Export Control Schedule No. 10⁷ which have not prior to June 20 been subject to the requirement of a license under the export-control regulations. This license is valid until July 31, 1941.

General license No. GEH was also issued by the Secretary of State authorizing the exportation from those ports located on any coast of the United States, except the Atlantic coast, to any foreign destination, of those petroleum products listed in Export Control Schedule No. 10 which have not prior to June 20 been subject to the requirement of a license under the export-control regulations.

Collectors of customs in the several ports of exit in the United States have been informed that, as of midnight June 20, 1941, no out-

⁶ For groups A and B, see the *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 98), pp. 560-561.

⁷ 6 F.R. 3059.

standing license authorizing the exportation of petroleum products is valid for shipments from any port located on the Atlantic coast of the United States, except in respect to such shipments as are authorized under general, unlimited, or individual export licenses which have been issued authorizing shipments to the countries listed in groups A and B.^a

Unlimited licenses were issued on June 20, 1941 to the British Purchasing Commission authorizing the exportation from those ports only which are located on the Atlantic coast to Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, excluding Canada and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of those petroleum products listed in Export Control Schedule No. 10 which have not, prior to this date, been subject to the requirement of a license under the export-control regulations. The articles and materials are as follows: Kerosene, gas oil and distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, paraffin wax (refined and unrefined), petroleum asphalt, petroleum coke, petroleum products n.e.s., and all crude oils, gasoline, and lubricating oils.

General licenses Nos. GEF 1 and GEF 2 were issued June 21 authorizing the exportation of kerosene, gas oil, and distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil to Canada and Great Britain, respectively; GEI 1 and GEI 2 authorizing the exportation of liquefied petroleum gases, paraffin wax (unrefined and refined), petroleum asphalt, petroleum coke, and petroleum products n.e.s., to Canada and Great Britain, respectively; and GEA 1 and GEA 2 authorizing the exportation of all crude oils to Canada and Great Britain, respectively.

General licenses now in effect authorizing the exportation of certain types of gasoline and lubricating oils to Canada and Great Britain are hereby extended to include all gasoline and

all lubricating oils as defined in Export Control Schedule No. 10.

Additional unlimited licenses have been issued to the Netherlands Purchasing Commission for the exportation to the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao of ball bearings and parts, roller bearings and parts, and balls and rollers for bearings.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press June 21]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 14, 1941:

Nathaniel P. Davis, of Princeton, N. J., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Foreign Service Inspector.

John Farr Simmons, of New York, N. Y., Counselor of Legation and Consul General at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned as Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Willard L. Beaulac, of Pawtucket, R. I., Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned as Consul General at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Joseph F. McGurk, of Paterson, N. J., Counselor of Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at México, D. F., Mexico.

James H. Wright, of Chillicothe, Mo., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Sherburne Dillingham, of Millburn, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Donald A. Dumont, of Delhi, N. Y., Clerk at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, has been appointed Vice Consul at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa.

^a See footnote 6, page 750.

Legislation

Joint Resolution To authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland on its indebtedness under agreements between that Republic and the United States dated May 1, 1923, May 23, 1932, and May 1, 1941. [S. J. Res. 74.] Approved June 12, 1941. (Public Law 110, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Prohibiting Proof of Acts Done by an Inventor in Foreign Countries. (H. Rept. 788, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 2519.) 2 pp.

Amending Section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (Title 8, Sec. 109, U.S.C. Annotated). (H. Rept. 794, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 4548.) 4 pp.

Sinking of the American Ship "Robin Moor": Message From the President of the United States Transmitting Certain Information Relative to the Sinking of an American Ship, the "Robin Moor", by a German Submarine May 21, 1941. (S. Doc. 71 and H. Doc. 285, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 3 pp. each.

Publications

The following recent publications of other Government agencies may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Care of children coming to the United States for safety under the Attorney General's order of July 13, 1940, standards prescribed by the Children's Bureau. (Labor Department: Children's Bureau Publication 268.) 28 pp. 10¢.

Foodstuffs trade with Latin America. (Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Trade Promotion Series 214. 55 pp., illus. 10¢.

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